

# HAYTI'S LEADER REBELS AGAINST WAY U. S. RULES

President of Island Says  
Civil Officials Exceed  
Rights Under Treaty.

## GIVES OUT STATEMENT

Launches Bitter Protest of  
Conduct of Finances by  
John I. McIlhenny.

## SAYS WASHINGTON O'K'D

Doubts His Qualifications and  
Cites Huge Loss Due to  
His Dictation.

By the Associated Press.  
PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 22.—The American civil administration in Hayti is "more oppressive than the military," President Dartiguenave declared in the 3,000 word statement he made to-day attacking the public service of Minister Blanchard and John McIlhenny, financial adviser of the black republic.  
The President charged that since American occupation no effective aid had been given to Hayti for development of its agricultural and industrial resources, as stipulated in the treaty, and that no serious measure had been proposed with a view to "placing Hayti's finances on a truly solid basis."  
Mr. McIlhenny is in Washington, and the Minister charged that the fact that the financial adviser, as named by him on the proposal of President Wilson, is in effect a Haytian official who is paid \$10,000 a year from Haytian funds, the President said.  
"In reality, the financial adviser does not report to the Haytian Government; it is the Haytian Government that pretends to submit to his sovereign will. The facts are numerous which show the incompetence of the financial adviser attributes to himself."

## Confiscated State Salaries.

"Nothing can give a more striking idea of this omnipotence than the confiscation by the financial adviser, aided by the American Minister, of the salaries of the President of the Republic, the Secretaries of State, members of the Legislative Council, because the Government refused to insert in the contract of the National Bank of Hayti, an establishment controlled by the National City Bank of New York, a clause prohibiting the importation into Hayti of foreign gold, which the adviser wished to impose. This (adviser) equally prevented a vote of the budget, contrary to the voice of the Haytian constitution."  
The financial adviser, the President asserted, has made no inquiry into the validity of Haytian debts, has recommended no periodic method of banking the revenues and made no recommendation for the welfare and prosperity of the republic. In the face of the American officials, paid for with Haytian money, if the Government refuses the worst humiliations are inflicted.  
The President said that loyal cooperation, promised by the treaty, should be assured; that peace must be maintained by a national force assuring public respect and conscious of its responsibilities; that American military forces must not intervene in administrative and judicial affairs; that the American Minister remain within his diplomatic functions and not serve to aid the treaty officials in conflict with the Government; that the United States give efficacious aid

## Gasoline Output Set Record in September

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—All gasoline records were broken during September, the Bureau of Mines announced to-day. Refiners produced a daily average of 15,000,000 gallons, making the output total for the first nine months of 1920 3,500,000,000 gallons, as compared with 2,900,000,000 gallons during the same period in 1919.  
Consumption and exports continued high, however, the bureau said, so that while storage tanks on September 30 held 298,000,000 gallons the amount on hand then was actually less than that on hand August 30.  
Exports for the first nine months of 1920 amounted to 465,439,992, almost 200,000,000 gallons more than was sent abroad during the same period in 1919.

to develop Haytian resources and put Haytian finances on a solid and durable basis.  
"If this programme is applied with loyalty," the Haytian people will forget the humiliations brought to all proud people by foreign intervention, will accord their confidence, friendship and all their thanks to the great American people."

## Blames McIlhenny for Loss.

One of the charges made by the President was that a single "operation" by the financial adviser had cost the people of Hayti the loss of several million francs.  
The functions of the adviser, said the President, required great financial experience, which "seems not to have been considered in the choice," and he added:  
"The proof is the unhappy operation which he conducted last year for the accounts of the republic, despite contrary instructions by the Haytian Government, he having converted into francs three million American dollars for the best interests of Hayti," he explained in conversation, in October, 1919, just at the moment when the tendency of the franc to fall was the most marked, at the exchange rate of nine francs and a fraction for one dollar, while shortly afterward the dollar was valued at about seventeen francs. This caused a loss of several million francs.  
Instead of devising an adequate system of public accountability, as defined in the treaty, the President charged that the adviser brought about the suppression of the chamber of accounts, an old Haytian institution.  
"Despite all efforts of the Government to reconstitute it in accordance with the new constitution," he said, "this organ of control has been constantly refused by the adviser. Consequently there is no means for the Haytian people to control their finances, taken over entirely by the American treaty officials."  
A rat killing incident was mentioned by the President to show how Haytian money was spent. After the discovery of two cases of plague at New Orleans the financial adviser, in Washington, employed two rat catchers at \$250 a month each for Port-au-Prince, said the President, "which city has never known the malady."

## No Other Resources.

Outside of customs the President said there were no other budget resources left under the treaty to Hayti for free disposition toward expenses. The financial adviser, aided by the Minister, and the military authority "which on this occasion invoked martial law, decided that these funds must be remitted to him." In this fashion, he added, the Government was completely "at the mercy of the caprices and absolute arbitrariness of the financial adviser."  
The State Department, absorbed no doubt by more important questions of exterior politics, or badly informed by its official agents, closes its ears to our protestations, or simply gives right (approval) to the American officials."  
After his expression of willingness by the Haytians to cooperate loyally under the terms of the treaty if the American officials kept to their part of the pact, the President concluded by saying:  
"The Haytian Government is under humiliating guardianship for lack of co-operation. Its effort to collaborate with good will are in vain—disdained and repulsed. It seems that there does not exist between the two governments an analogous contract that the two parties are obligated to respect. The civil administration is more oppressive than the military administration."

## KILLS SON, DROWNS SELF.

MANCHESTER, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Mrs. May Tomlin to-day killed her five-year-old son with an axe, inflicted severe injuries on her three-year-old daughter and then ended her life. A two-month-old babe was unharmed.  
The woman's body was found in a creek several hours after the tragedy was discovered.

# REPUBLICANS WILL RUSH BUDGET BILL

They Hope to Force Measure  
Through Senate at Short  
Session.

## INSURES 1921 ECONOMY

Harding Expected to Name His  
Budget Force Soon After  
Inauguration.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.

A reorganization of the Government finance divisions in accordance with an effective and economical budget system will be started early in the term of President-elect Harding, Representative James E. Good (Iowa), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said to-day.  
Mr. Good hopes to have the budget bill passed at the short session of Congress in order to make certain that this means of economy will be functioning in sufficient time to prepare the annual estimates for Congress in December, 1921. The measure already has passed the House, after being amended to meet objections raised by President Wilson in voting it, but has not been acted on by the Senate for the second time. If, because of the jam of other legislation, it should not become law during the short session, Mr. Good plans to force action on it early in the special session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, which President-elect Harding will call soon after March 4.

The budget system, under which large economies in Government expenditures are expected, will be put into effect as far as the House is concerned soon after the reconvening of Congress on December 6, Mr. Good says. Regardless of the outcome of the bill providing for the establishment of the budget system in the executive department, the House at its last session provided by regulation for a change rate of nine francs and a fraction for one dollar, while shortly afterward the dollar was valued at about seventeen francs. This caused a loss of several million francs.

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# ASK SPEEDY AID FOR NEW ENGLAND LINES

Counsel Tell I. C. C. Railroads  
Face Receiverships Unless  
Finances Are Relieved.

## NO DIVIDENDS FOR YEARS

Deficit of \$23,674,676 Reported Last August—Transportation Act Is Invoked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Unless immediate financial relief is afforded to the New England railroads "all or most of them will very shortly be driven into receiverships," the Interstate Commerce Commission was told to-day by Charles F. Choate, Jr., and Wilbur La Rue, Jr., counsel for the lines, who said that for the eight months ended last August 31 the actual deficit in the net railway operating income of the roads was \$23,674,676.

This excludes the Boston and Albany, a part of the New York Central system. Estimates for next year, they said, showed a net railway operating income of about \$10,000,000, or \$40,000,000 less than the net railway operating income required by the transportation act to show 6 per cent. on the fair value of the property.  
The commission was told that the actual returns to the roads in September, and the estimated returns for October under the increased rates granted under the transportation act, confirmed that the income received by the roads was not sufficient to meet their requirements.

One Method of Relief.  
As one means of relief the roads asked for a readjustment of the division of freight rates on through traffic between roads west of the Hudson River and those east of that river. In this request the roads were joined by R. T. Higgins, chairman of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, and Henry C. Atwell of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

It was stated that this would be \$22,000,000 less than the amount required to meet fixed charges. The book cost of the lines was placed at more than \$828,247,769, and it was pointed out that an annual return of six per cent. on this amount would be \$50,296,485.  
"The fixed charges of the New England roads as of August, 1920," said counsel, "are \$27,641,465, against which there is available non-operating income of \$5,852,404, leaving what may be called 'net fixed charges' of \$21,789,061, or nearly \$22,000,000 in excess of their net railway operating income."  
"Fixed charges must be met or receiverships will inevitably follow. And receiverships would be disastrous from every point of view, for outstanding bonds and debentures now bearing interest from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent. would have to be refunded at much higher rates. New capital would be unobtainable from private sources. The Government is vitally interested, for it has already loaned the New England roads \$100,000,000."

## No Dividend Since 1915.

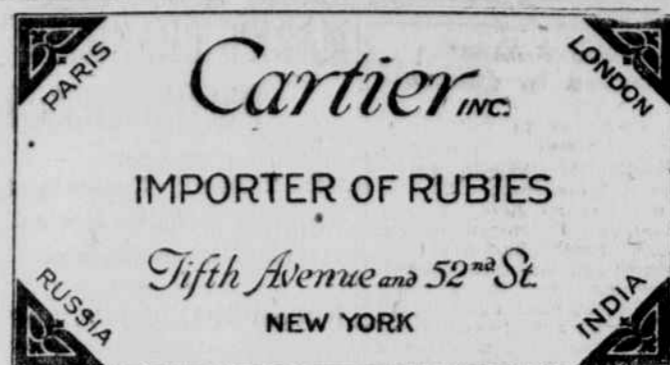
Counsel said the New York, New Haven and Hartford road had paid no dividends since October, 1915, a loss to stockholders of \$60,000,000.  
"The Boston and Maine," counsel continued, "has paid no dividends on its own stock since 1913, a loss to stockholders of \$14,000,000. By its reorganization, effected December 1, 1919, the Boston and Maine converted about \$2,500,000 annual leased line rentals from fixed charges to preferred dividends, and the holders agreed to a twenty per cent. reduction in dividends for five years. If these dividends are not met the bonds of the Boston and Maine will cease to be legal investments for Massachusetts savings banks."

The attention of the commission was directed to the commission's statement in the general freight rate increase case, in which it stated that "the evidence as to the disproportionate needs of the New England lines makes it desirable that the carriers give careful consideration to the divisions of joint rates accruing to these lines." Argument then was offered in favor of a more equitable allotment of the division of rates east and west of the Hudson River.

## UNITED HOSPITAL FUND.

Second Week Begins With \$1,500,000 the Goal.

The committee in charge of the United Hospital Fund campaign announced last night that thus far the number of persons subscribing \$500 or more to the work is only twenty-one. There have been received a total of 74 subscriptions. The second week of the campaign began yesterday with the workers putting forth an even greater effort to send the total for the drive past the \$1,500,000 mark.  
The money will be divided among the hospitals of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx in proportion to their free clinic records last year.



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## SMALLPOX IN HAYTI; NAVY RUSHES SERUM

Secretary Daniels Announces  
300 Cases Reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Smallpox serum from the naval hospital here has been rushed to Hayti, Secretary Daniels announced to-night, because of the epidemic prevailing there. Rear Admiral Knapp called the department to-day that more than three hundred cases of the disease had developed in Hayti thus far, but only one death, owing to the mildness of the type.  
"Acting sanitary engineer reports fifty admissions for smallpox to-day," the message said, "making total since first case noted of about 80. Haytian doctors at first denied existence of smallpox and still are not assisting. All cases so far reported have been found by health authorities or by neighbors, or have been voluntary applicants, not one case being reported by Haytian doctors."

Admiral Knapp said he had called on the President of Hayti to explain the situation, and had been "courteously received" with assurances that the executive would lend every assistance possible to combating the plague.

## IOWA GOVERNOR URGES HIGH SCHOOL FOR ALL

Teachers Should Be Paid  
More Than Living Wage.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 22.—No State should allow its boys and girls to start life with anything less than a high school education, Gov. William L. Harding of Iowa declared in an address here to-night before the convention of New York Teachers' Association. The slogan of the country should be "All must be educated," said Gov. Harding, adding that education must be "popularized."  
"The public school has come nearer to turning out a 100 per cent. perfect product than any other institution of which I have knowledge," said the Governor. "We have outgrown the old doctrine in this country—that education is free." The new slogan is "All must be educated."  
"If our schools are to lead, as they should, the teacher must be paid more than a living wage. Teachers should be hired for a twelve months' period, and paid for a twelve months' period, not turned out to grass for three months of the year."



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Correct as to style and tailored to insure durability. Made of a good looking, all wool worsted that presages long and faithful service. Priced lowest-in-the-city.

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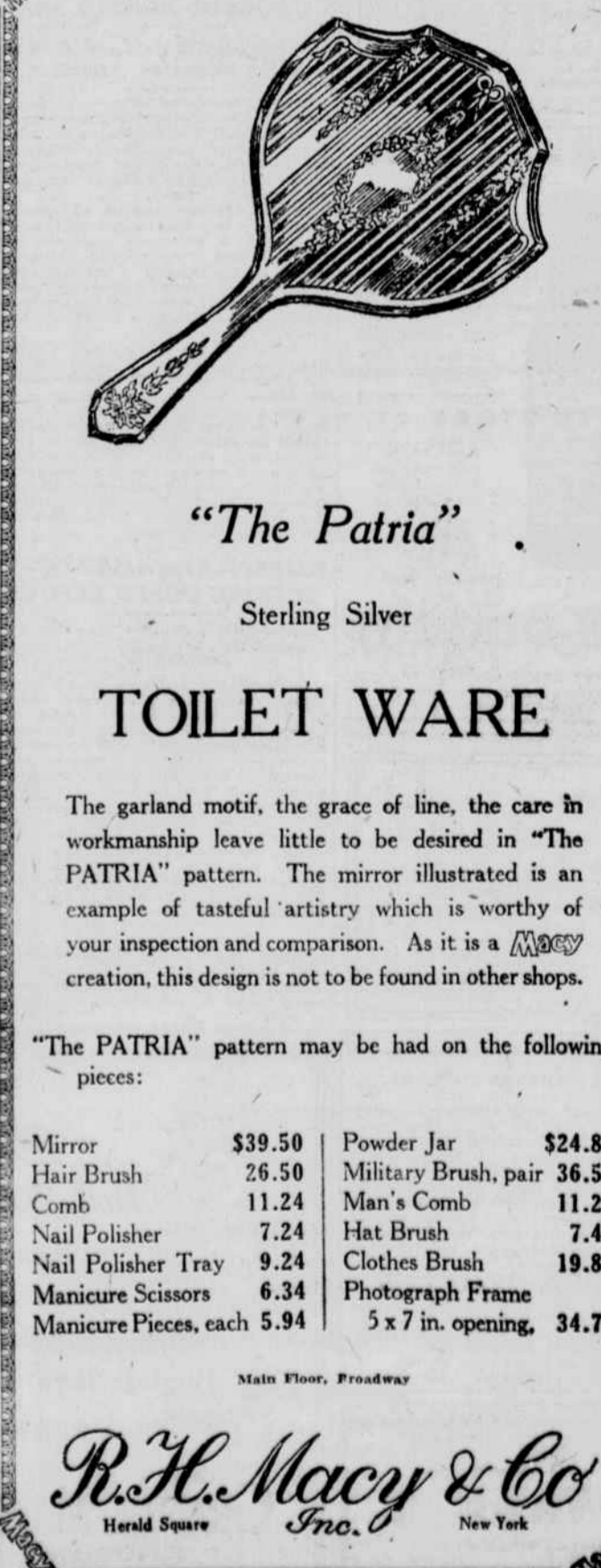
More of the bags that sold so rapidly last week. They are of excellent quality and our extremely low price is evidence of the way savings are passed on to our patrons.

The bags are three-piece models and are made of fine quality genuine oak-tanned cowhide. They are leather-lined and have three divided pockets. The reinforced corners are sewn on for greater strength—brass finished locks and clutches.

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Comb	11.24	Man's Comb	11.24
Nail Polisher	7.24	Hat Brush	7.44
Nail Polisher Tray	9.24	Clothes Brush	19.89
Manicure Scissors	6.34	Photograph Frame	
Manicure Pieces, each	5.94	5 x 7 in. opening,	34.75

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